

"INSIDE STORY" OF FRANK LYNCHING IS TOLD. GERMAN FLEET CRIPPLED IN NAVAL BATTLE.

FACTS OF SEIZURE AND RIDE TO DEATH AT LAST REVEALED

Many Features of Hideous
Incident, Hitherto Veiled
in Mystery, Cleared Up.

NO CONFESSION IS MADE:
NO ATTEMPT TO FORCE ONE

Victim Remains Silent When
Asked if He Killed the
Phagan Girl.

HIS NERVE NEVER SHAKEN

Only Two Syllables Uttered During
Silent Journey to the
Scaffold.

ATLANTA, August 22.—The first actual story of all that transpired on the death ride of Leo M. Frank from Milledgeville to Marietta, between midnight and dawn, last Tuesday morning, became available to the Associated Press to-day. The recital did not come through second or third hands, but in a manner which seemingly placed its authenticity beyond all question. The narrator, however, will be a witness before the Cobb County grand jury which, on September 1, will be asked to undertake a thorough investigation of the lynching of the man alleged to have been the slayer of little Mary Phagan.

It also became known to-day that Governor Harris during the past few days had received several anonymous threatening letters purporting to warn him not to go "too far" in his investigation of the lynching. The Governor is not inclined to take the letters at all seriously, but looks upon them as the outgrowth of the disturbed sentiment of the moment.

CLEAR UP MYSTERIES
OF TRAGIC INCIDENT

The "inside story" of the events which preceded the finding of Frank's lifeless body away from the limb of an oak tree near Marietta, cleared up many features of the tragic incident which heretofore have been veiled in mystery.

1. Frank did not confess. He twice was asked if he had anything to say, but on each occasion replied "No." Asked pointedly if he killed the Phagan girl, he is said to have made no reply whatever.

2. No attempt was made to force a confession. Frank's statement, just prior to his death, that he loved his wife and mother better than he did his life, came unexpectedly and without questioning.

3. Frank was not maltreated in any way prior to the actual lynching. Stories that he might have met violent death before he was hanged are without foundation.

4. Frank walked a distance of 200 yards from the automobile to the death tree without a faltering step; without a sigh or semblance of a protest. Fearing perhaps that his body might never reach his relatives, he asked that the wedding ring he had delivered to a newspaper man with the solemn promise that it would be turned over to his wife. This wish was carried out.

TOLD FROM START
OF MOBS INTENTION

5. Frank was told from the start that he was to be executed as the courts had directed that he be, and every effort was made by the so-called "vigilance committee" to see that the "legal hanging" as they termed the lynching, was carried out in an orderly manner. Members of the "vigilance committee" are said to resent any intimation that Frank was "maltreated" while in their custody. They assert he was given exactly the same consideration usually given to a condemned man on the day of his execution. The rough handling of the body after it was cut down is a matter concerning which members of the "committee" feel they were not responsible.

6. The members of the "committee" felt they had a "sacred duty" to perform in "carrying out the mandate of the courts of the State and of the United States." There was no mob spirit; no demonstration, and there is said to have been no idea of hanging Frank in the public square at Marietta or in the cemetery where Mary Phagan lies buried. There was, however, a determination that the execution should take place in Cobb County. Inasmuch as all the members of the "committee" are said to be residents of Cobb County, the reason for this is obvious.

Seven automobiles were required to transport the "vigilance committee" from Marietta to Milledgeville. Only four returned, including the car in which Frank rode. All of the machines were small cars of a popular make. These cars were specially selected because of the difficulty in identifying them. No car of conspicuous color or design was wanted. There

(Continued on Second Page.)

Germany Must Put Less Meat in Menu

Supply Is Running Short and
Consumption Will Be Re-
duced One-Half.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—Germany faces the necessity of reducing the meat consumption of her civil population 40 or 50 per cent, according to a report sent by the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin to the Department of Commerce. The report says, however, that the bread-card system has resulted in a surplus of wheat and rye flour which will make possible an increase in the bread allowance.

Introduction of a meat-card scheme to restrict consumption and insure reasonable prices is predicted by the association.

From statistics gathered before the war it is estimated that Germany depended on imports for about 27.5 per cent of her foodstuffs.

"In analyzing the effect of these figures upon the general situation," says the report, "it should be borne in mind that Germany's isolation is not a complete one, since about 3,300,000 bushels of wheat have been brought in since the outbreak of the war, and not much less of fodder, which is about one-tenth of normal imports per year."

Butter and meat imports from Holland, Denmark and Sweden are said to have been considerable, while fish were secured in large quantities from Norway.

"It can be assumed," the report continues, "that one-quarter of the normal demand for foodstuffs has been brought in." The aggregate saving over peace consumption of all foodstuffs is estimated at from 15 to 17 per cent.

"Interest is now centered," the report says, "on the outlook for 1915-16, and it is generally conceded that in respect to wheat and rye, no difficulties will arise if the next crop should not be a bumper one."

"The meat consumption, however, will have to undergo restrictions, and it seems that a limitation of 40 to 50 per cent will have to be figured on."

STEAMER STILL MISSING

Fearful Marooned as Victim of
West Indian Hurricane.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.—The United Fruit liner Abangarez, ordered on Friday night to proceed from Havana to Cape San Antonio, Cuba, in the hope that an unknown vessel reported ashore near the western end of Cuba would prove to be the missing liner Marowline, had not reported late to-night. The Marowline, with twenty-eight passengers and a crew of sixty-five, left Belize, British Honduras, August 13 for New Orleans. The vessel should have been in the Yucatan channel on Saturday when the West Indian hurricane reached that vicinity. It is feared that the steamer either foundered or was driven ashore by the storm.

Among the passengers aboard the Marowline when the vessel left Belize was Commander J. H. Holden, United States Navy, until recently in command of the gunboat Annapolis in Mexican waters; Mrs. Bessie Jones, daughter of John Ewing, United States minister to Honduras, and her child; Arturo Beltramo, a member of the Argentine diplomatic corps, and Dr. E. Tobey, a well-known scientist, of St. Louis.

BERWICK OFF NEW YORK

First Appearance of British Cruiser in
Several Months.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Two German, a third officer and a seaman of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Starkad, which arrived to-day from Bordeaux, were taken off just outside the harbor by the British cruiser Berwick. The Germans were transferred to the warship after a boarding party came alongside in a small boat.

It was the first appearance of this port of any of the British patrolling cruisers in nearly five months. The Berwick, Essex and Lancaster left here after the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm arrived at Newport News, and were stationed off that port for a while watching for the German vessels, later informed.

The whereabouts of the British cruisers since then was a mystery.

NEW LINE BEING FORMED

It Is Proposed to Take Over Interned
German Vessels.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
AMSTERDAM, August 22.—A message from Hamburg states that the "Sweden-America line" is being formed to create a passenger steamship line between New York and Sweden harbors, employing mostly German ships which are now left in American ports. Delegates from the new concern are now negotiating with the Hamburg and Bremen companies for the purchase of a number of these vessels. The capital of the concern is 10,000,000 kroner (about \$2,500,000), of which 5,000,000 kroner already has been subscribed. The Norwegian Bergenske Steamship Company also intends to purchase some of the German steamers in American ports and will devote \$3,000,000 to the deal.

ONE OF FINALITY IN NOTE TO BERLIN

Kaiser to Be Told That Further
Diplomatic Parleying
Is Useless.

IT WILL CLOSE ARGUMENT

What Will Happen Then Is
Fraught With Grave
Possibilities.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The United States will act promptly and decisively as soon as all the facts in connection with the destruction of the White Star liner Arabic by a German submarine have been received.

There is a well-grounded impression in official quarters to-night that the Arabic case is not to be followed by discursive, diplomatic correspondence. The German government is to be given an opportunity to offer an explanation of what now appears to be another violation of international law, but the administration is expected to draft a brief note on the uselessness of extended diplomatic parleying and asking definitely that Germany give the assurances which this government has been trying for months to obtain. The note is expected to be a missile of less than 500 words, with a tone of finality.

BREAK IN RELATIONS

AT LEAST POSSIBILITY

The opinion in official circles is that a break in the relations between the two countries is at least a possibility. The view is that the note must be a plain, unequivocal statement by this government that it cannot excuse or justify such an attack as was made on the Arabic, on which Americans were traveling.

It is expected the note will point out briefly that German submarines are fast vessels, equipped with guns, and that events of the past few months have demonstrated they are able to observe the recognized practices of warfare in dealing with suspected merchantmen.

It probably will be contended that submarines should have little fear of attack from any vessel approached, and their speed and submersible powers afford them a minimum of danger from attack by slower cruisers, gunboats or patrol vessels.

PREPARED TO CLOSE

ARGUMENT ON DEMAND

With this broad premise, the United States is prepared to close the argument regarding its demand that submarines shall warn before attacking liners upon which there are Americans. It is believed the administration will ask for the last time whether it is the intention of the German government to recognize the international law principle of visit and search.

Failure of Germany to give such assurances at this critical stage will be fraught with grave possibilities, affecting the diplomatic relations of the two governments. It is taken for granted in official quarters the American representations to Germany will have the tenor of finality, reflecting the impotence of this government that since the sinking of the Lusitania, nearly four months ago, diplomatic correspondence and controversy has not been fruitful of an understanding between the two nations.

Questions yet to be answered before this government finally shapes its course are:

Was the Arabic conveyed when attacked, or had she been conveyed previously?

Was she attempting to escape, which might be assumed from the Covington affidavit that she suddenly changed her course?

Was the Arabic en route to the stricken Dunsley, previously torpedoed in the same vicinity?

Was she attempting to run down and board the submarine?

PRACTICALLY ESTABLISHED

THERE WAS NO WARNING

It has been established to the practical satisfaction of officials that the Arabic was not warned and was not clearing up of the other questions, administration will be ready to take such steps as may be necessary.

There were practically no developments here to-day touching the Arabic disaster. A Sunday of inactivity was spent by officials who, however, continued to hold a long conference with President Wilson took a long automobile ride and held no conferences with his advisers. The President is wont to consider problems of state on these lonely journeys in the White House car. Secretary Lansing did not visit the department and said to-night no further dispatches had been received from London or Queenstown.

The secretary said he had not received the long report which London news dispatches said was sent by Ambassador Page. Mr. Lansing said he expected a full report from the ambassador, but it had not arrived.

It is probable the Arabic situation will be considered at a meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday in the event the administration shall have received by that date sufficient information to justify a determination of its course.

BULLS FOR THE FRENCH

King George Donates Five of His
Finest Animals.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
PARIS, August 22.—King George, it has just become known, has donated five of his finest bulls to the farmers of Vitry-Le-Francois, who suffered most from the invasion by a German army.

ACTION OF ITALY BALKAN FACTOR

Declaration of War May Have
Almost Immediate Effect
on Little States.

THEY ARE STILL DEBATING

Time at Hand When They Must
Decide on Which Side
to Fight.

LONDON, August 22.—Italy's declaration of war against Turkey is expected to have an almost immediate effect upon the Balkan states, which still are debating which side they will take in the conflict. Relations between Italy and Roumania long have been intimate, and it is predicted here that, in view of the threatening attitude of the German powers because of Roumania's refusal to allow ammunition to pass through her territory, Roumania will join the quadruple entente.

Bulgaria is waiting for Serbia's reply to the suggestions of the entente ministers that Serbia cede Macedonia to Bulgaria. Greece is likely to declare her future policy when the chamber meets this week. It is regarded here as significant that M. Venizelos, who always has been friendly to the entente, has decided to take charge, in addition to the Grecian premiership, of the office of Foreign Affairs.

With the inclusion of Italy among Turkey's opponents in the war, and the former's well-known desire for expansion in the Near East, the Balkan states may consider the time ripe for them to enter the field and secure a share of what falls to the victorious group. It is for them to decide which side is likely to win.

The continued retirement of the Russian armies seems to have little influence on the Balkan situation. Military critics declare a victory for the entente allies in the Dardanelles would more than offset this so far as the Near East is concerned, and the Franco-British forces are increasing their efforts to force the strait.

There is little change in Poland and the Baltic provinces. A big battle is being fought along the Kovno-Vilna Railways and the Niemen. This, however, is of secondary importance to the movements against Brest-Litovsk.

The Austro-German forces are across the Austro-German frontier, and south of this fortress, which is invested from three sides, and curiosity is evinced as to whether Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, intends to defend it or to fall farther back. For the moment he is resisting the Austro-German advance, but this may be only with rear guards detailed to inflict as much loss as possible and delay the Teutons progress.

The French claim to have repulsed German attacks in Artois, and in the Vosges, while both sides are expending ammunition in artillery engagements, bomb-throwing and other artifices in many places to annoy their opponents.

The Italians report slight progress on all their fronts.

GERMANY MAY HAVE SENT

ULTIMATUM TO ROUMANIA

LONDON, August 22.—A Reuter dispatch says it is feared in Bucharest that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Roumania regarding the right to transport war munitions for Turkey through Roumanian territory.

"The Roumanian Cabinet is firmly resolved not to grant this permission," says the dispatch.

A large number of cars laden with war material has been held up at Predeal, near the Toman Pass, where, in reported Roumanian troops are concentrating. Troops also are massing at Jassy, 200 miles northeast of Bucharest, and the Petroleum region have been heavily garrisoned.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM

SHOWN IN BUCHAREST

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, via Paris, August 22.—The Tribune's Bucharest, Roumanian, correspondent sends the following:

"News of the Italian declaration of war against Turkey caused much enthusiasm throughout the city. The King at once called a meeting of the cabinet, and the Italian ambassador was present."

"The King to-day will hold a conference with all the representatives of the Balkan states. Yesterday he signed decrees of a military nature."

STRENGTHEN FORTS

OF CONSTANTINOPLE

BUCHAREST, August 22.—All the Germans hitherto engaged in the manufacture of munitions at the arsenal of Adrianople have gone to Constantinople, taking all the machinery. The Germans are now devoting all their attention to the fortification of Constantinople. They attach no importance to the defense of Adrianople. In Gallipoli for some time the Turks have been preparing a second line of defense.

German officers express high opinions of the bravery of the rank and file of the Turkish troops, but consider them incapable of an energetic offensive, owing to insufficient training.

Owing to the failure of General Liman von Sanders to carry out the attack on August 6, which was repulsed with enormous losses, Turkish officers denounce him as incapable, and demand his removal. The German officers defend their chief, and an acrimonious controversy is proceeding.

While Germans Lose in Naval Battle Emperor Enters Captured Fortress

THE naval battle in the Gulf of Riga has resulted in the withdrawal of the German fleet after loss of the battle cruiser Moltke, three other cruisers and seven torpedo boats, according to a statement credited to the president of the Russian Duma. No mention of Russian losses is made in the announcement.

A German report on Saturday declared the Russians had lost three small warships.

Emperor William, with several of his generals, has entered the captured fortress of Novogeorgievsk, the last Russian stronghold in Poland to stand out against the German advance.

No vital change is recorded in the fighting in Poland and the Baltic provinces. A desperate battle is being fought along the Kovno-Vilna railway, and the Niemen. Berlin reports that Von Eickhorn has made further progress east and south of Kovno, while Von Gallwitz has

crossed the Bialystok-Brest-Litovsk railway. Petrograd, however, says this whole railway line remains in Russian hands.

In the west, fighting has consisted mainly of artillery duels with no important changes.

On the Austro-Italian front the Italians claim several advances, notably in the upper Boite region.

The Russian Black Sea fleet has sunk over 100 Turkish boats, probably all of them cargo vessels, Petrograd says.

Nothing has come through with regard to the fighting on Gallipoli Peninsula.

M. Venizelos has accepted the post of Prime Minister of Greece, and it is expected in Europe that the uncertain Balkan situation soon will clarify itself.

YOUNG MAN CONFESSES MURDERING HIS FATHER

William Brown, Arrested on Suspicion, Breaks Down and Tells
Story to Police.

CLIMAX OF DOMESTIC TROUBLE

Frederick County Farmer Is Shot
Down by Son, His Body Rolled
Into Ditch and Covered With
Earth—Killing Carefully Planned.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WINCHESTER, VA., August 22.—

William Brown was arrested here last night, suspected of murdering his father, John W. Brown, a Frederick County farmer, whose body was found on Saturday afternoon by a party of young men in the mountainous section west of Winchester. While being questioned in jail, he broke down and confessed. Young Brown told the authorities many details of the shooting, and declared he would have more to reveal at the trial. It is known that the elder Brown and his wife, formerly Miss Nettie Eaton, Capon Bridge, W. Va., did not live peacefully, and neighbors declare Brown ordered her away two months ago. This was resented by young Brown and others of the family.

The youth made several trips to Capon Bridge to see his mother, and she returned to the Brown home on Thursday.

Familial connections and neighbors had been inquiring as to the whereabouts of the elder Brown, who had been missing since August 8, but nothing developed until Saturday afternoon, when the body was found.

Young Brown told the police that he and his father were several hundred yards away from the house on the morning of August 9, when, at 10 o'clock, he fired his shotgun at his father, who threw up his hands. The son then fired a second shot. One entered the stomach and the other penetrated the heart, causing instant death.

Brown said he dragged the body a short distance, rolled it in a ditch near the creek, dug some earth with a shovel he had previously secreted near-by, and covered the corpse with dirt and leaves.

He threw the shotgun and shovel away, exposed, and water from the creek, which had risen during the recent rains, was running over it. The body was badly decomposed.

The funeral was held this afternoon.

DROPS BOMB ON TRANSPORT

Airplane Destroys Ship and All Troops
on Board.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

MILITARY, August 22.—An exploit which may be favorably compared, in importance of results attained, if not in daring of execution, to that of Lieutenant Warnerford, V. C., was performed on August 12 by Flight Lieutenant Edmonds in the Dardanelles.

While flying over the strait in a seaplane he sighted a Turkish transport carrying troops. Making straight for his quarry, he descended low enough to be able to drop a heavy bomb full on the deck of the vessel, resulting in an explosion which split up the transport, which perished with all on board.

This is the greatest feat yet attained by a seaplane since the outbreak of the war, as no airman yet had succeeded in sinking a military vessel laden with troops.

A French airman recently dropped bombs close to, and is believed to have damaged, if not actually destroyed, an Austrian submarine in the Adriatic.

PANAMA BANKER SLAIN

Pedro Ariza Fernand Is Killed by
Wealthy Business Man.

PANAMA, August 22.—Pedro Ariza Fernand, vice-president and general manager of the Bank of the Canal Zone, died to-day from a bullet wound in the abdomen. Antonio Vallarino, a wealthy business man, is under arrest charged with the shooting. The attack is said to have followed an altercation over a small plot of land.

ELEVEN VESSELS ARE DESTROYED IN GULF OF RIGA

Great Battleship Moltke,
Which Cost \$12,000,000,
Victim of Russia.

FORCED TO WITHDRAW
FROM ATTACK IN PORT

Three Cruisers and Seven Tor-
pedo-Boats Also Numbered
Among Their Losses.

LANDING PARTY WIPED OUT

Barges Are Destroyed and Their
Loads of Soldiers Annihilated
by Russian Troops.

LONDON, August 22.—A Central

News dispatch from Petrograd says: "The president of the Duma has announced that the Germans lost the battleship Moltke in the Gulf of Riga battle."

The announcement, as sent by the correspondent, follows:

"In the Riga battle the Germans lost one super-Dreadnought, the Moltke, three cruisers and seven torpedo-boats."

"The German fleet has withdrawn from Riga Bay."

"The Germans tried to make a descent near Pernpin (Pernig), on the east shore of the Gulf of Riga, some thirty-five miles north of Riga). Four barges crammed with soldiers took part in the descent. They were repulsed by the Russian troops without the co-operation of artillery, the Germans being exterminated and the barges captured."

The German battle cruiser Moltke, 23,000 tons, carried in ordinary time 1,107 men. She was a sister ship of the famous Goeben, which became a part of the Turkish navy and was rechristened Sultan Selim.

The Moltke was 590 feet long, and was armed with ten 11-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns, twelve 24-pounders and four 20-inch torpedo tubes. She was built in 1911, and had a speed of about twenty-eight knots.

The Moltke was in the battle with the British in the North Sea last January, when the German armored cruiser Bluecher was sunk. In 1912 the Moltke was in the German squadron which visited the United States to return the visit of the United States battleship squadron at Kiel during its trip around the world. The cost of the Moltke was about \$12,000,000.

GERMAN FLEET WITHDRAWS
FROM GULF OF RIGA

PETROGRAD (via London), August 22.—An official communication issued to-day, says:

"The German fleet has left the Gulf of Riga."

"Our destroyers in the Black Sea have sunk over 100 Turkish boats."

VICTORY IS REGARDED
AS TURNING OF TIDE

PETROGRAD, August 22 (via London).—The statement made in the Duma to-night by the president of the chamber, M. Rodzianko, that the German fleet had been defeated at Riga with the loss of the battle cruiser Moltke and three other cruisers and seven torpedo-boats, elicited unbounded enthusiasm. The people regard the reported victory as the turning of the tide.

The effect of the destruction of a German dreadnought by a British submarine is expected here, will have a beneficial result and tend to dissipate largely the cloud of discontent over the apparent inaction of the western allies. The Russian government and the military and naval authorities have a complete understanding with the allied governments, but it is impossible to take the people entirely into their confidence.

The naval successes, combined with favorable news from the Dardanelles, the declaration of war against Turkey by Italy, the reported clearing of the diplomatic atmosphere in the Balkans and Foreign Minister Sazonov's categorical denial that there is the slightest foundation for the undercurrent talk of a separate peace by Russia, is expected to react beneficially for the military operations.

With tens of thousands of refugees reaching the interior from all the war theaters, the resources of the government and of the public are being taxed to their utmost. Naturally there is considerable privation. The president of the Armenian central committee at Tiflis has telegraphed the Duma that 260,000 refugees have reached the Caucasus. He adds that the Armenian population in the vilayets occupied by the Turkish forces have virtually been exterminated.

The Duma has by a virtually unanimous vote decided to interpellate the government concerning the collision between the police and workmen and their families in the factory town of Kostrowa July 15. The government report says that mine workmen were wounded. The Socialist Democratic deputy who proposed the question stated that twelve persons were killed and forty-four wounded.

An official statement from Petrograd on Saturday night announced that a